WASHINGTON.

Views of Leading Democrats on the Nomination at St. Louis.

EFFECT OF MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Rejoinder of General Belknap to the Replication of the House.

A NEW COLOR TO HIS RESIGNATION.

Bonanza Jones, of Nevada, in Defence of Silver.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CINER OF THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION-VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS—PROS

PECIS OF THE LEADING CANDIDATES AND THE DARK HORSES-WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS. There are democrats here who do not agree entirely ith what was sent you by your special correspondent at night on the subject of the democratic candidates, he HERALD'S despatch was discussed this evening by overal of these, one of whom remarked:—"You not forget, as you appear to, that to carry Indiana tober is as necessary as to carry New York in mber, and whether any Eastern democrat can Indiana is very doubtful. Mr. Tilden certainly not. Mr. Hendricks could, and he is tronger man than you think. Senator man might carry Indiana, but he might also lose

ominent candidates."
"As to Judge Davis," said smether, "no doubt he ould conciliate and draw a good many independent of disaffected republican votes, but he would probay lose a good many democrats at the same time. Our sople don't want to repeat the Greeley movement.

he could probably poll the whole de something over. If the election were to be nerrow I'm sure he could win the day. But re is a good cear of time for trinings to nappen between read November, and there is no doubt that the dark res have an uncommonly good chance at St. Louis pose, for instance, the Convention should nominate ator Randelph, of New Jersey—he has an excellent ord and is an able man—or Clarkson Potter, of New 'k. He made an extremely fine record in Congress, is itsiana Committee last year made him wali veshout the South. Or Senator English, of L. All these are democrats, which is cer-dwintage; none of them are extreme men, liph and Potter are very favorably known in Then, if you look West for a dark horse, ht for the Union, his record is unexceptionable Germans like him, and, though you Eastern people

ver, and there are signs that it is dying out. Our currency plank will not differ materially from that of the republicans unless they make a blunder. It is not so much his hard money record which will kill Tilden there, if he is killed, as a general belief in the West that the shrewd Governor played for his own hand last fall, and was too ready to let Ohio be lost in the hope that his own strength in New York would then make him master of the situation. Our people do not readily forget a suspicion of this kind. Besides, Til-éen lives too far East; he might lose both Indiana and Ohio, and might, after all, leave New York uncertain. But Tilden and his friends are working, and, if hard and skillul work will do it, he may get the nomina-tion. He is the smartest and the most driving poli-tician in the democratic party. He learned his trade in New York.

'That sort of thing will not work so well this time," said another speaker. "We are going to try to carry this election, and we can't afford to nominate anybody because he works hard for it. If Mr. Tilden, in the general belief at St. Louis, can most certainly win, then he'll be nominated; but we have got a good many other men as sound and with as clear a record as he; and there will be men at the Convention who know how the mountry feels."

"As for us," said a Southwestern man, "we do not mean to have any favorites. You of the North must make the ticket. It is easy for us to see that nobody in the North like us robels. You people are not nearly as well reconstructed as we are. It is a good time for us to stand aside and let the Northern men pick out the candidates. All we want is an honest and able man who can be elected, and the stronger Union man he was during the war the better for us. It won't hurt the democratic candidate in the South if he fought in the Union army."

roughly the views of several democrats, some of them not without influence in their party. ME. BLAINE'S REPLY TO HIS ACCUSERS—THE

EFFECT CREATED BY HIS SPEECH. A considerable and once gathered in the House to-day, drawn by a rumor that Mr. Blaine would reply to the charges which have recently been brought against him in the newspapers. His remarks took up about twenty minutes, and were listened to by both sides of the House with evident interest. When he closed there was some applause and conversation, the latter showing that he impressed not only the republicans but the democrats favorably, as having made a trank and satirely satisfactory refutation of what has been said.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE RELATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOV-ERRMENT-REPUBAL OF THE PORMER TO FUR-NISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS TO THE COMMIT-Some one said the other day that this was to be a year of precedents. It will be remembered that the very grave question of relative authority of the judicial and legislative branches of the government is involved in the argument now being made in the Hallett-Kitbourn habeas corpus case before Judge Cartter in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It is not solikely that a similar conflict may arise between the executive and the legislative branches. The Cabinet meeting of Friday last came to a decision not to allow the records of the executive departments by go out into irresponsible hands, and Secretary Erstew, in responding to a request of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice refused to give the vouchers showing the x penditures of the United States Marshal's office at New Years to solice at the years and states of the United States Marshal's office at New Years to solice the foreign the proposals if desired by the purchaser or jurchasers, or sairs person therefore the two of the succeeding day and \$1,000,000 on each succeeding day until the whole amount is delivered. THES, AND WHAT IT IS LIKELY TO LEAD TO.

To-day the chairman of the committee wrote back to Secretary Bristow that his committee was duly empowered by Congress to send for persons and papers, and that, it his request for the documents in question was not acceded to, he should be compelled to resort to the subparso deer focus. Should Secretary Bristow continue to resist he will precipitate a controversy about as puzzling in its presentation of the question of relative authority as the dispute between the House and the courts over the witness Kilbourn.

the courts over the witness Kilbourn, THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Marshal's office at Chicago state that a vast amount of improper management, as well as corruption, has been connected with it during Campbell's relations as one of

feet of pine lumber, worth over \$100,000, has been un-lawfully cut from the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and is now awaiting the spring thaw to be moved to Fort Garry and a market. This is alleged to be a newly discovered piece of robbery on the part of the Indian Ring, and if so, should receive prompt attention at the

her stoward being his brother, R. R. Marsh, and the clerk a man named "Ali" Terry. Arriving at Grand River only a few packages were disembarked, the steamer then proceeding to Fort Peck, where the bal-ance, some \$20,000 worth, was landed adjacent to Durfee & Peck's trading post. During the trip from Sioux City to Grand River the goods were re-marked with a paint brush. A man named I. C. O'Conner, who is now in the liquor business on Broadway, New York, was then the Indian agent at Grand River

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1878.

THE SENATOR PROM NEVADA IN DEFENCE OF SILVER-THE BLUNDERS OF ITS PRACTICAL

During the consideration in the Senate to-day of the bill to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin Senator Joues, of Nevada, came to the defence of his favorite metal in a manner worthy of his old-time renown. He said:—

The act of February 12, 1873, practically abolishing silver as money, was a grave wrong upon the people of

as the doing was indirect and implied.

The Senator proceeded with an exhaustive history of the supply and consumption of the precious metals in Europe from the earliest times, the materials for which had been collected by wonderfully industrious research. He also traced the history of the relative value of gold and silver. When about half through the Senator stopped speaking and the Senate adjourned.

LICATION OF THE HOUSE-A NEW CAUSE AS-SIGNED FOR MIS RESIGNATION-ALLEGED UN-DERSTANDING WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

DERSTANDING WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

Just before the office of the Secretary of the Senate was closed, at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, the counsel for William W. Belknap filed with Secretary Gornam General Belknap's rejoinder to the replication of the House of Representatives in the matter of his impeachment. A general demurrer is interposed to the first of the two replications, alleging its insufficiency. He next denies the statement contained in the second replication that he was Secretary of War until and including the 2d day of March, 1876. He then denies the assertions of the replication to the effect that he was Secretary of War until a committee having authority from the House had investigated his official conduct, and asserts that up to the time of his resignation the House had not given authority to any committee to investigate any of the matters set forth in the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment. He jurther says that, although it is true that the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department had been pretending to make some inquiry into the matters set forth in the articles of impeachment, but without authority in that behalf from the House of Representatives, yet the said committee had not completed its pretended investigation, but was engaged in the examination of witnesses when said committee was informed that he had resigned his office of Secretary of War and that his resignation had been accepted.

The last plea of the rejoinder contains important fresh matter, and embodies the statement that the ex-Secretary's resignation was brought about by a remark of Mr. Clymer, chairman of the committee, to said Helknap, that he (the said Clymer) should move in the House of Representatives upon the statement of said Marsh for the impeachment of him (said Belknap, unless the said Relknap should resign his position as Secretary of War before noon of the next day—to wit, March 2, 1876—and said Belknap regarding

gains him in the articles of impeachment. He interest there says that, although it is true that the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department had been pretending to make some inquiry into the mitters set forth in the articles of impeachment, but without authority in that bohaff from the House of Representatives, yet the said committee had not completed its pretended investigation, but was engaged in the oranication of witnesses when said committee was informed that he had resigned in some cammination of witnesses when said committee was informed that he had resigned in some cammination of witnesses when said committee was informed that he had resigned his office of Secretary of War and that his resignation had been accepted. The last plees of the regionder contains important fresh matter, and embodies the statement that the exSecretary's resignation was brought about by a remark of Mr. Chymer, chairman of the committee, to said Rickmap, that he (the said Clymer; should move in the House of Representatives upon the statement of said Marsh for the impeachment of him (said Belkmap), unless the said Relkmap bound resign his position as Secretary of War before noon of the next eag—to win, Marsh 2, 1876—and said Belkmap regarding this statement of said Clymer, chairman as before said, as an intimation that he gaind Belkmap regarding this statement of said Clymer, chairman as before said, as an intimation that he gaind Belkmap regarding the statement of said Clymer, chairman as before said, as an intimation that he gaind Belkmap regarding the statement of said Clymer, chairman as aboreance, and the said statement of said clymer of the said statement of said clymer of the committee of the said statement of said clymer of the said statement of said clymer, chairman as alore and the said statement of said clymer of the said stateme

BLAINE.

The Maine Statesman in Auswer to Current Scandals.

THEIR FALSITY CLEARLY SHOWN.

Written and Oral Evidence Substantiating

Collateral Insinuations and Diabolical Innuendoes Demolished.

SKETCH OF THE LITTLE ROCK ROAD.

concertaing bonds of the lattile Rock and Fort saint road, or the bonds of any other fraincal, or any pushindrivestly, immediately or removely. I never had any business transaction whatever with the Union Pecitic Railread Company, or any of its officers or agents or single dollar in money or stocks or bonds, or any other form of value from them; and as to the particular framework of the property of the company or stocks or bonds, or any other form of value from them; and as to the particular framework or years start in singled concurrence, when it was talked of at the time of the Criedt Mobiler irresurgation in 1873. Had, which my to be composed to lower the matter there. I am fortunately able to custam my own doctaration by the most conclusive evidence that the case admits to do prevent know the truth or instity of these charges in out be the officers of the Union Facilic Mairond Company. I accordingly defices to a price of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquainatese with it to bandon the contract of the Cinner Facilic Mairond Company. I also appears to the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquainatese with it for an intent start of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquainatese with it for an intent start of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquainatese with it for an intent start of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquainatese with it for an intent start of the company from its organization, I believe, and who has a more thorough acquainatese with it for an intent start of the company in the contraction of the read. With the circumstance attending the acquainates and intent the start of the company and the contract of the company of the contract of the cont

stead of making a large iortune of that company I have incurred

A SEVERE PRCUNIARY LOSS

from my investment in its securities, which I still retain; and out of such affairs as this grows the popular goesap of large fortunes amassed in Cougress. I can hardly expect, Mr. Sponker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated those calumnies. For months past the effort has been energetic and continuous to spread these stories in private circles. Emissaires of slander have visited the editorial rooms of loading republican papers from Boston to Omaha and whispersd of revelations to come that were too terrible even to be spoken in load tones; and at last the revelations have been made.

I am now, Mr. Speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall; I have taken and have given tows; I have no doubt and many things in the heat of debate which I would how glady recall; I have no doubt given votes which, in fuller light, I would glady change, but I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence or for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscience and the Great Searcher of Hearts.

To-Morrow's Convention and Prospects-More Canal Ring Tactics.

The Situation in Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Monroe and Orleans Counties.

THE HOME OF THE LORDS.

Tammany's Widespread Combination Against the Governor.

Efforts to Place Horatio Seymour in the Field.

I have just concluded a tour of observation through the Caual Ring districts of the State, where the head centres and chief lieutenants of that noted organiza-tion live and vegetate. A four of this description at the present time might be aptly compared to a walk over a battle field after the contest had ended. The only distinction that can be made is as to the difference between armaments of destruction used—on one side gunpowder, cannon and hard steel, and on the other Governor Tilden's famous Canal Message of April, 1875. The smoke and evidences of carnage, in a politi-cal sense, remain. Ruined hopes, lost characters, particularly in Onondaga, Monroe and Cayuga coundense smoke cleared away, the worsted warriors, only hind the attacking columns now advancing upon Mr. Tilden's hitherto impregnable position. The fact is,

"DEAD, BUT SLEEPETH " Many stray shots from the Governor's mitraille messages have wounded powerful friends of the demo-cratic party throughout the entire State. These gentleof the Canal Ring; but the motte, "Tell me your comto false reports. They had thus to submit to ignominy and the sober second thought made them enemies of his friends in striking at his enemies. In the co already mentioned there appears to be ample founda-tion for complaints of this character. My last letter contained the names of some of those parties. They contained the names of some of those parties. They are all good and true men, with a large following and animated by honest purposes. A representative of this class is ex-Judge Patrick Corbitt, of Syracuse. He is a lawyer of fine abilities, unapproachable in character and an ornament to any party with which he might be identified. There are many others in this same locality of equal distinction. They have been ignored by the Governor and his friends in making up the organization of the party. They naturally and properly feel aggrieved.

Rochester, Monroe county, in the home of the Lord family, also made famous by the canal exposures. The ex-Senator, Jarvis Lord, is at present in Florida for the benefit of his health. His son, George D. Lord, who awaits a second trial under indiction to the canal france, as still an Alderman of the city of Rochester. At the recent election for delegates the Lords took in active part. It is understood that the delegates elected will oppose a piedged delegation to St. Lodis. As with the other Canal Ring elecents, which went made elected will oppose a piedged delegation to St. Lodis. As with indicence is by no means dead. If they have no direct influence is by no means dead. If they have no direct influence before the people they are said to wred considerable power with persons who occupy high official positions, both on and off the Hench.

Monroe county comprises the Senatorial district from which Mr. Jarvis Lord was elected for several terms in succession, although a strongly republicant district. His strong personal popularity, great shrewdness and liberal charities kept him and fanniy in power. They have now gone down in the general crash which upset the Canal Ring. Mr. Kmerson, a republican, took the place of Mr. Lord, having beaten Mr. Lamberton, the democratic candidate, by a largo more and the strong of the second of the second district, in which there are four Assembly districts, and consequently tweive delegates go from here to Utca. Orleans is the home of Judge Church, and if the delegates from that section favor any particular candidate, of course it will be the distinguished Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. It is likely that a delegate to St. Louis will be selected from each of these two counties, but it is given out that Governor Rideo's friends, such person must naturally ield by the assertion that the Governor feels it one delegate is taken if from Orlean, such person must naturally ield bound to the court of a popular counties of the people as planted by the assertion that the country of the

If hr. Tilden wishes effectually to crush out this spirit or exclusiveness and organized opposition in New York city let him use his initiance for the admission of the anti-Tammany delegation to the floor of the Convention. This body represents at least 40,000 democratic voters of the city of New York. They have been elected directly from the masses of the people, without the dictation of any central clique. This is catterly in accordance with the resolution of 1871. Tammany no doubt, chains to send her delegation undersimilar suspices. A glance at the names will displic the silusion. Any one at all familiar with New York city politics can tell that those men solely represent Tammany Rail and the Tammany Society. The dark lanters proscriptive dodge, which holds high caravial "half an hour after the setting of the sun," is infly represented. Nearly every sachem is a delegate. The three delegates from each of the Assembly districts are members of the Tammany General Committee. Sixty-three men, one half of whom are Tammany office-holders and the other half carreful watchers for the first chance to turn up to grasp an official penny, wend their way to Etica for the Convention of Wednesday. Is not this centralization in its fullest sense? The Governor and his friends have a splendid opportunity to strike back at the autocratic pover which undertakes, in company with the Canal Ring, to crush his Presidential chances at the outset of the campain by leaving the Tammany delegates to remain shivering on the steps of the Utica Opera Rouse. Or at least test him give half the representation to anti-Tammany. If he repeats the blunder committed last october at Syracuse, were closed in the laces of Ira Shaffer, John Morrissog, Thomas J. Creamer, Oswald Ottendorfer and other anti-Tammany leaders.

PENDORD, Chyledend Oil Recontinhard and a lew other counties, then the contention. The reports from different parts of the State, outside of Canal Ring districts and Tammany Hall, stand as proof of this assertion. King Orleans, Cayaga

ever, if both Fresidential candidates went mot the face faunting gayly Oneida colors—the republicans with Roscoe Conkling, the democrats with Horatio Seymour.

Arrival of Drikkoates,

The advance guard of the Convention arrived here this evening. A few delegates have already put in an appearance. Among these are ex-Senator Lansing, of Buffalo; ex-Assemblyman Page, Chairman of the Canal Committee in the Legislature of 1875, and about half a dozen others. Tammany Hall is represented only by Edward L. Donnelly, Treasurer of the General Committee, and Colonel Joseph Bagley, lately elected Sachem of the society. The headquarters of the State Committee will be located at the Butterfield House, where the Tammany delegation holds a caucus at eight o'clock to-morrow evening. Mr. John Kelly has engaged rooms for himself and friends at Barg's Hotel. He also telegraphed for accommodations at the Butterfield House, so that his delegation can have rooms there in which to confer.

THE TALK OF TAMMANY.

The Tammany men here do not take the slightest pains to disgues their opposition to the Governor. They talk openly and bitterly against him.

"Can you give me the real cause of the quarrel between John Kelly and Governor Tilden?" I inquired of a Tammany delegate to-night.

"Well, I infer that the first trouble arose previous to the election last fall, although Mr. Kelly has been accused of running the local machine exclusively in his own interests. I can tell you that it is not so, Governor Tilden usurped much of the authority last October in New York city and State. He dictated the democratic nomination for Senators, a justice of the Marine Court—the whole ticket, indeed—and also undertook to control in various other quarters. Mr. Kelly could not brook this interference, and hence the spitt. Other personal differences have since arises, which I can't here explain."

This is the Tammany theory, and must consequently be locked upon with some allowance.

Sexynour's Chances.

Ex-Governor Seymour's name as a favorable candidate at

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

There is considerable speculation to-night amonathe democratic members of the two houses relative the democratic members of the two houses relative to the probable decision by the Utica Convention on Wednesday, relative to the claims of the Tammany and anti-Tammany organizations. Many of the members of the Lower House are delegates and they speak pretty freely about what ought to be done to settle the long standing dispute. They are not all, however, of one mind. Several contend that it will not do to put the anti-Tammany party completely out in the coid, in view of the fact that it is represented in the Legislature by two Senators and three Assemblymen, which is proof positive of the vitsuity of the anti-Tammany organization. The members who take this view of the case and who are delegates seem in favor of giving the anti-Tammanyiter as representation according to the vote they cast at the last election independent of the republicans. They believe that this would give a two-third representation, leaving one to anti-Tammany. On the other hand, other members also are delegates think that the best way to heal the breach between the two factions is to give them an equal representation in the Convention. It is understood here that Tammany will make a big fight against her rivals being admitted at all, while it is asserted by some of the educity members that the anti-Tammanyites will not be content with a pro-ridar representation hased on the vote in New York last November, but that they will be content with having a h-it-vote in the Convention. That is, the two delegations to be admitted, each delegate to have but a half vote. This question of the contest between the Tammany and anti-Tammany organizations is the all absorbing one to-night among the members who will go to Utica to-morrow, and in the decisation of the probabilities of the Convention's work on Wednesday the question as to whether the Titlen men will try to secure a pledged delegation finds but little place, so interns is the goneral interest felt in the Tammany vs. anti-Tammany straggle that is to be. However, I may state that most of the dolegati